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could not be recognized as an equal in America. These conditions caused constant friction, and threatened war. It is clearly evident that the primary reason why war did not result was that Great Britain's desires in regard to America in general were fundamentally secondary to her desire for peace with the United States, so that she backed down, if brought to the point of war. The good faith of the United States in the observance of her treaties, even when obnoxious, was also an important factor.

The period most minutely treated, that between 1849 and 1860, gives an opportunity for studying the two schools of American diplomatic practice at work on the problem. Clayton was imbued with the same nervous dread that weakened Jay in 1794, and he came out almost as badly. The democrats, whether they apprehended the situation better or because they were more expert in the national game, brought the cards to the table, as did Cleveland in 1896, and won. This is not a recommendation for the future, but a statement of what happened in these given instances. Few studies in American diplomacy have brought out so clearly the technique of the council chamber and the relation of that technique to the clash of forces without.

CARL RUSSELL FISH

The tide of immigration. By Frank Julian Warne, A.M., Ph.D., special expert on foreign-born population, United States government, thirteenth census. (New York: D. Appleton and company, 1916. 388 p. \$2.50 net)

In this volume the author has discussed the elementary general phases of the immigration problem, such as the sources of immigration, the economic forces causing the influx of immigrant population, the artificial and stimulated factors in inducing immigration, the geographical distribution of the immigrants, the governmental machinery for handling immigration, methods of restriction, and the effects of immigration upon the standard of living and the American wage-earner. Some of the material presented seems to have been taken from a previous work (*The immigrant invasion*) by the same author. There is little new in the work either in the way of material or method but the manner of presenting old material is nearly always fresh and suggestive.

Certain changes in organization might have added to the clearness and simplicity of the work. In discussing the tidal force and the ebb of the tide (chapters 3 and 7) it seems that this would have been a fitting point for treating the net immigration or the actual net gain in population brought about by immigration. Instead of this arrangement the net immigration is discussed in chapter 18. The former method of treatment would have given a much more accurate idea of the volume and numerical significance of immigration. The author's method leaves

no very precise idea of the influx and outgo of immigrants in their relationship to each other, which is one of the fundamental elements of the problem. The description of the entire number and kind of the excluded classes would seem to belong together but the author has seen fit to separate these classes in his discussion. As a result there is no very clear idea of the scope and efficacy of the laws of exclusion. The attempt to describe immigration as a tide and the adherence to the logical implication of the figurative title of the book might well have been abandoned at times for the sake of scientific clearness and accuracy.

In discussing the economic phases of immigration the author reveals a grasp of the fundamental problems involved, but on questions of social significance the treatment is not so clear. Mr. Warne recognizes that the economic crux of the situation is the influence of the immigrant upon the standard of living of the American wage-earner. But there is no clear-cut understanding of what is meant by assimilation which should be (as the author says) the basis of our national policy. Does assimilation mean conformity to the type of English individualist who once occupied the North Atlantic seaboard or does it mean merely the acceptance of American political methods and the acquirement of English speech and the acceptance of American ideals (if there are such) and the retaining of peculiar European racial characteristics? These questions are not discussed with satisfactory clearness and precision. If the problem has the importance the author ascribes to it, it is worthy of more detailed and analytical treatment.

A valuable feature of the book is the presentation of the current phases of the immigration problem. A chapter is devoted to the probable effects of the European war upon immigration. Much of this chapter is speculative but there is also suggestive material in it. In the chapter dealing with the literacy test and the three vetoes the recent legislative phases of restriction are discussed. Aside from the treatment of current material in the immigration situation no valuable contribution is made to the literature of the subject.

JAMES G. STEVENS

American civilization and the negro. The Afro-American in relation to national progress. By C. V. Roman, A.M., M.D., LL.D., editor of the Journal of the national medical association; professor of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, Meharry medical college, Nashville, Tennessee; member of the American academy of political and social sciences. (Philadelphia: F. A. Davis company, 1916. 434 p. \$2.50)

The aim of this book, so the author says, is "to show that humanity is one in vices and virtues as well as blood; that the laws of evolution apply equally to all; that there are no lethal diseases peculiar to the American